m Cimes

The Washington Times Company. STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

HUTCHINS BUILDING. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. MONYHIY. BY CARRIERS Merning, Evening and Sunday. Fifty Cents Morning and Sunday Thirty-five Cents Evening and Sunday Thirty-five Cents

BY MAIL One Year, Morn., Eye and Sunday, \$5.50 Three Months. Year, Morning and Sunday Fix Months, " " 2.25
Three Months, " " " 1.25
One Year, Evening and Sunday. 4.00 2.25 liree Months, " " " 1.25

subscription price. TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms, 486; Business Office, 1640.

Circulation Statement,

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended Saturday, September 11, 1897, was

as follows:	
Bunday, Systember 5,	25,7
Menday, September 6	38,0
Tuesday, September 7	41,2
Wednesday, September 8	
Thursday, September 5	42,1
Friday, September 10	42,7
Suturday, Systember 11	
Tefel	

Communications intended for publication in The Times should be iteracly and plainly written and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and a dress of the writer. Refeeled communications will not by preserved, and any manuscripts or obvious importance will be returned to their authors,

......41,362

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1897.

Our Ever Growing Ghost.

The annual report of Third Auditor Youngblood is about to be added to the statistical literature of the year. Under careful analysis it might be said to belong to the school of sensational literature, since some of the information it presents to the country is startling, to say the least. Particularly is this the case in the matter of pensions on account of service in the Civil War, which came to a close thirty-two Fears ago.

The report states that the total amount of money expended by the United States for pensions during the year ended July 30 Inst, was \$141,200,551, an increase of \$1,747,761 over the previous year. This is serious, even alarming. Of the possible million men who, from first to last, were in some way identified with the war on the Union side, it stands to reason, and, furthermore, it is notorious, that a majerity, if not a large majority, since have dled. Yet we find for the year 1897 the number of actual pensioners on the rolls to aggregate 965,569, as increase of 8,385 over 1896. Since 1865 the payments for pensions have aggregated \$2,148,156,095. We have not the payments by years conshown by the following table, giving the

year from 1878 to 1	897, inclusive:
1878 218,592 1879 287,631 1880 239,887 1881 244,952 1882 256,866 1883 286,653 1884 306,524	1888 425,96 1889 464,42 1890 513,00 1891 595,38 1892 795,00 1893 917,20 1894 927,03
1886 343,989 1887 375,686	1896 956,18

From the foregoing it will be seen that in 1897, Udrty-two Years after the war. there are four and one-half times as many pensioners as there were in 1879, only fourteen years after the war. Facts like these are staggering. It will be observed that, from 1878 to 1879, the list fell 10,861; otherwise there has been a persistent crescendo movement, strange enough uu to 1890, because of the natural expetiation that veterans would begin to die off, but nothing like as astonishing as the leaps and bounds observable from that time to the present.

As far as such a condition of things can at all be accounted for, this last phenomenon partially can be by the operation of the act of 1890, entitled "An Act granting pensions to soldiers and sallors who are incapaciated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for penslops to widows, minor children and dependent parents." This latest of the laws extending the scope of the pension benefit was calculated on its face to vastly add to the list and to the volume of annual payments. It gives any soldier who served ninety days and has an honorable discharge, and suffers under a permanent mental or not due to vicious habits, a pension of Latimer by Sheriff Martin and his depu from all to twelve dollars a month, ac- ties, it begins to look certain that the cording to circumstances. The disability need not have been incurred in the service. The act also provides pensions of twelve dollars a mouth for a dependent father or mother of a deceased veteran who would have been entitled to an invalid pension widow and two dollars for each child of evidence of ill-treatment or injury. a soldier under sixteen years, and if the widow dies, the child or children can draw

It is reasonable to conclude that this act of 1800 must be responsible for much of the pension inflation since that year, though how even such a liberal measure should be able to swell the army of pensinners by the number of 501,141 from 1889 to 1897 simply passes comprehendon. The ranks of the veterans are thinning fast. Fully 60 per cent of those who saw service in the war neest have passed away. | tained, but one of the strikers was found yet the natural increase of mortality as to be provided with a firearm, and that the years roll by is not reflected in the had not been discharged, while two penpension list. The dependent parent fac- knives make up the tale of other weapons tor should not be an important one, unless the number of centenarians at large is much greater than statisticians suspect. Widows, of course, are comparatively pleuty, because old men marry young people who were shot were shot in the women, while the recent 'common law anarriage" decision of Commissioner Evans | the strikers were fleeing from the first is likely to take an entirely new crop of this particular article. Demonstrable

nght to be getting comparatively infrequent by this time. Altogether, we are

upon the American people, nothing should Ing. be said about it. The gratitude of the nation to its defenders is not to be measured by any narrow or sordid standard. At the same time, if unexplained, these the suspicion, which in fact has been more or less widely entertained for a year or I wo, that the bounty of the Government is being enjoyed by a great many persons not legally entitled to it, and as a result of a long series of wholesale frauds and perjuries. A most thorough investigation should be instituted. No further basis or reason for it should be needed or required than the evidence that, a generation after the war, we have nearly a million pensioners on account of the war, and that, at the present rate of increase, we bid fair to have a full million inside of three or four years.

The Autocrat to the Rescue. In the New York World of Sunday the Hon. Thomas B. Reed prints What purports to be a reply to the article on "Dollar Wheat Prosperity," Written by the Hon. Thomas J. Bryan, and Which ap-

peared in the same paper a Week before Mr. Reed's reply had been vigorously advertised in advance and therefore had excited anticipations which we are norry to remark are entirely disappointed. His article does not even remotely meet the issues or the arcument presented by Mr. Bryan, and, altogether, is about as queer a specimen of controvendal literature as We have ever seen

In one thing the Speaker shows his usual brilliancy. He evades criticism by naving nothing to say that is worthy of it. If the same matter had flowed from the pen of a less learned man we should say that it displayed crass ignorence of political economy and economic science generally. But we suspect Mr. Reed of knowing more than it is convenient for him to disclose. In that case the fact of knowledge to some extent excuses him for doctging, where followious argument only could lead to defeat and ridicule. He

we in the East are very much prone to blame the West for its attetude in financial struggles, but the Western people are under strong temptrations always. They can see toe wealth of their country and all its great possibilities, and, becoming impatent at the slow approach of contidence and capital, are tempted beyond measure to use all those appliances of the art of financiering which seem so easy and are in the long run so reinous. We had our periods, we in the East, when we ran to paper money as to a savior and found it a satim. Our very Constitution, in its taking away from the States the right to issue paper money, is the result

octed in Summer's "History of American Carrency,"
We have learned the lesson, but ought not to be too impathent with those who have not. We have learned and others will have to learn that in the end it is apitial which costs that makes wealth which lasts. It is true that we may make a capital which does not cost, but it is a imperous demon and the hamess is ex-

If we are not very much mistaken, Mr. veniently at hand, but the growth of the | Reed and his Eastern friends are very army of pensioners, and coincidently of anxious to return to their satum. It seems this special burden on the country, will be 'to us that he and they if they could, would turn us over body and soul to the demon total number of actual pendoners in each of national bank credit money, not in uself absolute money, but calling for redemption in absolute money, and with its volume not fixed upon a basis to meet the wants of people, but made clastic to suit the varying bull or bear speculative operations of the money interest. Only one other thing in Mr. Reed's reply

will repay notice. He asks: "What is

prosperity for a nation?" Without hesitation be answers: "It is to have all its people at work." We could agree with the Autocrat heartly if he had added. under conditions of universal comfort and profit," but he does not do so. The prosperity of a nation, considered geo graphically or politically, may be great, and yet the increment of that prosperity may all go into the pockets of a single tyrant or of a small oligarchy, while the vast majority of the people have their labor for their pains, Mr. Reed contlones. "At this moment these blind lead ers of the blind are explaining why the rise in wheat is no help to farmers. " What idle talk this is! The returns from the wheat crop and other cereals spent in Mr. Reed's view that settles it. He should not be tempted to publish himself in fields where his quwillingness to discum issues, or possibly his importance of economic subjects, reduces him to the necessity of alternating unsupported dogmatism with painful platitudes.

The Latimer Horror.

As further evidence accumulates in rephysical insbility to earn a support, but lation to the slaughter of the strikers at horror could have been avoided. There are several matters in connection with the effair that look ugly for the sheriff He claimed to have been assaulted, knocked down, and kicked; yet we are unable to ascertain that, at any time on the day under existing laws; eight dollars for the of the calamity, he displayed the least

> Under all the circumstances so far developed, the suspicion is irresistible that Sheriff Martin lost his head, and, in sudden panic, gave the order to fire. To put the most charitable construction upon his action, it is possible that he believed the crowd of marching strikers, reduced by latest reports from a mob of threethousand to a party of about one hundred and fifty, to be armed and bent on violence. But here again the cheriff is confronted by disastrous facts. As far as can be ascerdiscovered on the persons of the dead and

It is grossomely significant that, with one exception, as we understand, all the back, which seems conclusive evidence that shots fired in the air when the deputies, whether under direct orders or not, a few children of war veterans under sixteen scounds later shot to kill. All these things

peace officer of Luzerne county, without nable satisfactorily to account for the the collateral consideration that the miners were peaceably moving along the If there were convincing reasons for public highway when intercepted by the lieving that all this money went to sheriff and posse, and, for anything that cople deserving and entitled to it, in we have been able to learn to the confact and in law, great as is the tax trary, were within their rights in so do

With rare exceptions the press of the country yesterday was disposed to de nounce the Latimer massacre as a cruel and brutal destruction of human life for pension figures inevitably must create which there neither was occasion nor excase. If any facts are lacking, the corpof trained newspaper correspondents on the ground is likely to have them unearthed by today, and it will not take the country long to arrive at a final verdict. Perhaps it may not be out of the way to remark that it is very fortunate for the Republican administrations in Harrisburg and Washington that a national cicction is not impending just now. The party has good cause to remember the effect of the Homestead troubles on the fortunes of Benjamin Harrison, in 1892.

Gen. Lee is in town and President Mc Kinley is booked to arrive in Washington today. There will be some conference be tween these distinguished gentlemen, and omorrow there will be a Cabinet meeting. after which it is understood that Mr. Mc Kinley will fold his tents again and resume his holiday which, as stated, is to last until October. This is good. Mr. Mc Kinley above all things should have a good time and plenty of it.

Kniser Wilhelm has gained a decided, though perhaps not a great, diplomatic victory over England in the matter of the Grecian settlement. He has insisted that an old debt, due principally to Ger man bondholders, which the Greek govern ment had repudiated, should be provided for before any revenues were set aside as a basis for a new loan to meet the war indemnity, and the Kaiser has carried his point. It will rather surprise the quidnunes of the continent if the next move the question of the British occupation of Egypt, and that will be a very delicate question indeed. England still is bound bogus. by Mr. Gladstone's promise to evacuate within a reasonable time, and it is highly probable that pressure will be used to secure the redemption of that promise.

Hanna's maiden speech has been de avered, in the so all town of Burton, Ohio, far from the madding crowd and distant even from railway and telegraph lines. Modesty selected that kind of a village for the debut. Modesty, on Hanna's part, also made several claims. (1) The discovery of Mckimley. (2) That "I am reall; better looking than my cartoons," and (3) That the Lord is a Republican. This last discovery removes all doubt as to the propriety of taking up a collection.

The Cuban expedition for which Mr. De Lorne has had the Navy bunting up and down Long Island Sound bus sailed and landed near Havana, only its point of departure was the New Jersey coast, near Long Branch, and not Bridgeporty-Conn., as expected by the Spaniards. Gen. Rafael Cardonas west in command. His cargo pasted of 3,000 rifles and S00,000 cartridges. Another expedition left Carabello, Fla., last Thursday, cluding a gun boat, a revenue cutter and eight Spanish

Although it has been publicly stated that ecretary Sherman was desirous of taking bent upon making some speeches anyway, the probabilities are said to be that he will not be allowed to do so. It is noticeable that neither Hanna nor any other of the Republican leaders in the State ever make the slightest reference to Mr. Sherman. How easy it would be for him to make them regret their snubbing policy if perchance he should get mad some day and take the stump in spite of

They are having a lively time in Atlanta over the theater bat. They have passed an ordinance forbidding the Wearing of high hats to the theater, and now the women want an ordinance passed prohibit ing The Man-Who-Goes-for-a-Drink from plying his cherished vocation. The mayor wishes to please the ladies, he said that he would see that at once. Then the liquo dealers took a hand in the game and they wanted to know if the mayor proposed to ruin their business in that off hand way. Between these conflicting eigmepts the mayor is in a bad way. He has our sympathy.

An Amazing Bit of Reasoning The expossion of Mr. Harrity from the expossion at long condition by the Democratic State committee of Pennsylania is, in the first place, a curious il lustration of the inaccessibility to experience and the "prehensility of tail" of the 'regular' Democrats of Pennsylvania. One old have thought that while the Demo crats, in the States in which their party organization was conducted by politician equally superior to principles and preju dices, were making paste to rid the the incubus of the Chicago platform by giving it an absurd interpretation of international bimetallism, the Democrats of Pennsylvania would rather have re joiced in the possession, as their repre sentative on the national committee, of a Democrat who had not bowed the knee

His Only Brand.

to Bual.

(From the Minneapolis Times.) The Troy collar maker who deceived the President into signing an indotsement of his wares will gain nothing by it. Everybody knows that the President wears none but the Rooms collar.

> Not in the Name. (From Puck.)

"And this," said the gold seeker, bitter ly, as he toiled painfully through the deep snow at the rate of five miles a day, "this is what is known as 'the rush to Klon-

Inner Reasons.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)
"I am afraid that Col. Ponzer is the ing his patriotism. Have you noticed that he has quit taking off his hat when he meets an American flag?" "The colonel is getting baid."

IN HOTEL LOBBIES.

Mr. Dan Hennessy, the engaging, effusive and efficient advance artist of "The eson at the Lafayette Square Theater on September 20, has already arrived it Washington and begun his work of justifying these adjectives with the newspapers. He is staying at the Riggs House. Mr. Beers is the gentleman who is running this show. This acute juxtaposition of Hean say, Eeers and champagne should lead to results.

Congressman G. A. Marshall, of Sydney Onio, is in Washington, with his three promising young sens, Sam, Ben and Frank Marshall, and is arranging to have then all entered at Georgetown University for the coming year. Congressman Mar-shall and the boys are all staying at the Riggs House.

Mr. Herman H Kohlsnat, the Chicago newspaper man and politician, penned his very characteristic signature on the register of the Arlington Hotel yesterday after-noon and will be in the city for a short

Ex-Congressman Lewis, of Kentucky, who finished representing that State in the House of Representatives last March, is in the city for a short time, staying at the

Mr. D J. Partello, the United States consul at Sonnenberg, Germany, formerly a well-known lawyer at Wasnington, and still the owner of valuable real estate here, is in the city, staying at the Rings House. Mr. Partello has just arrived from Germany with the body of his wife, who died in Germany last May. Mr. Partello's daughters are now on their way to this city, and on their arrival the remains of Mrs. Partells will be buried at Glenwood.

Baron Georges de Wyneker, a Russlan nobleman is in Washington, on the begin ning of a tour through this country. He is

Surgeon General Wyman gave a little informal stag party to several others of the Marine Hospital physicians, in his cooms at the Shoreham last night.

Baron Bischoffshausen, of Vienna, arived in the city yesterday and registered at the Arlington "He speaks English well," said the knowing clerk, "and is a thorough gentleman I believe he is a is not one on the part of France, Russia real baron. You can tell the real thing, and Turkey in the direction of reopening. He took a good room with a bath. He had no valet. I have seen them with valets along and other frills when I knew from their whole appearance they were

> State Senator T. R. Johnston, of South Carolina is in Washington at the Etbut. Mr. Johnston is very fond of Washington and spends much of his time here.

Mr. O. F. F. Grunbaum and Mr Albert L. Grunbaum, two English university stu-dents, and Miss G. D. Grunbaum, of Lodon, and Mrs. 6. Welch are in the city, staying at the Arlington.

Hon. I. E. Gordon, an English Member of Parliament, on a tour through this country, is staying at the Arlington for

Vaughn, of Alabama, arrived here late last night, and is stopping at the Ethitt. He was accompanied by Dr. J. W. Hughes postmaster at Rirmingham. The doctor is the political advisor of Chairman Vaughn, and his object in coming to Washington at this time is to take a hand in the on of the spoils among the faith-And in this connection politics in will be rather warm for the next few days. The commission of the three United States marshals in Alabama expired last month, and the Republicans f that State are exceedingly anxious to have their successors appointed at once It is not known whom Dr. Hughes has indersed for these positions, but it is beaved he will have something to say. doctor had a big fight to secure his confirmation as postmoster at Birmingham, and on one eccusion Senator Petins and Senator Chandler had quite a tilt. Dr. Hughes was a contesting delegate to the Secretary Sherman was desirous of taking Republican national conventions of 1892 part in the Ohio campaign, and in fact, and '56, but failed to be scated. They will endeavor to have an interview with the President tomorrow about Alabama mintters.

THE KAISER IN VIENNA.

Met at the Austrian Capital by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Vicnoa, Sept. 12.-Emperor William arrived here this morning and proceeded at noon to Totis in Hungary, where he will attend the maneuvers of the Austrian army. Emperor Francis Joseph and sev eral of the grand dukes received the Kulser at the railway station. Large crowds gathered to see the German Emperor, and he was heartsly cheered. The maneuvers will commence tomor

Sixty thousand men with 200 can non will take part in them. Archdoke mmand the west corp

The Word "Hoodlam."

(From the Philadelphia Record). old proof-reader was holding forth upon the question of typographical errors and their occasional influence on posterity.
"The word 'hoodium' is an instance of this," he said, as he knocked the asher out of his pipe. "Out in San Francisco twenty-five years ago there was a notor-fous character named Muldoon, who was the leader of a gang of young ruffians. They were a terror to the community, and about as tough a lot of citizens as wen ould find on the coast. A reporter who had been assigned to a story in which they had figured, undertook to coin a word desig nating the gang. He reversed the name of the leader, and referred to them as 'nood lums.' The compositor mistook the 'n' for an 'h,' and as hoodiums the word passed the proof reader. And now 'hoodium' is a recegnized word, and will probably sur-

Onr War Records.

(From City and State.) The most expensive book ever published cording to the Chicago Record, is the official history of the war of the rebellion. which up to date bus cost the Government \$2,333,328. Of this sum \$1,184,291, or a little more than one-half, has been paid for printing and bluding, the remainder going for salaries, rent, stationery and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses and for purchasing records from private individuals. The history is now being issued, and will appear in 112 volpublic libraries.

A Dangerous Experiment. (From the New York Tribune.) Durnas the elder was not in the habit of enting his money, but did once, leav room for a few minutes. When he re-

to a servant he mechanically counted the places over again and found a louis missing. "Well," he said, with a sigh, "considering that I never counted my money before, I can't say it pays."

Orthographical Advantage. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
Those new Michleicotin gold fields have advantage over the Klandike country There is only one Way to spell them.

TO CONSOLIDATE FORCES.

Efforts of the Independent Dem crats to This End.

New York, Sept 12.-Having succeeded in accomplishing the original object by starting a general movement on the part of Bryan Democrats to make the Chicago eration of street milroad tranchises the Democratic platform for the municipal campaign, the Progressive Democratic League is devoting itself to scouring a oufeder tion of all the Bryan organiza tions who have interested themselves in that movement. To that end the following resolution was adopted at the regular eeting of the league today:
"In view of the existence at this time

of so many Democratic organizations, and bearing in mind that part of our platform of principles which declares We seek the consolidation or confederation of all our esources to insure success;'

"Resolved, That the conference committee of the Progressive Democratic League is hereby instructed to use its best efforts to promote the formation of one general organization, in which all the segregated elements of Democracy in Greater New York may be consolidated, and to that end we recommend:

"That the conference committee of this and the various other organizations procosing allegiance to the only criterion of bemorracy, the Chicago platform, be authorized to meet together and agree upon and adopt a name and title and an organic system for such gefferal organization, which shall be democratic and representa-ave in its character."

In presenting the resolution, Vice Presient Hosey said that there is no doubt that all the organizations are of one mind re-garding the platform and in full accord in he belief that only straightout Democrats should be nominated.

LILIUOKALANES NEW HOPES. Wants to See Princess Kainlant or Hawaii's Throne.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Lilluokatani bas practically abundoned all hope of be-ing reassated on the Hawaitan throne, cording to Col MacFarlane's statement of her present position, but she has not abandoned all hope of seeing the monarch; of Hawaii re-established.

"The Princess Katulani, niece of the ocen, will arrive from England within a few weeks," said Col MncFarlane to day, "and her visit will probably result in some unicable understanding between herwel' and the queen, whereby the proposed annexation of the islands may be successfully opposed and Princess Kaiuland placed upon the throne. The best of feeling does not exist between the princess and her aunt. It is likely, now ever, that these differences will be heated when princess and queen meet, and that they will, in all probability, join forces in opposition to the annexation of the The princess, with the backing of her geardian, T. H. Davies, is in a control to engage the best legal counsel to present her interests when the annexation treaty comes before Congress for approval, and this she will probably

"The attustion as it now stands is some thing like this There is no certainty that the labout will be annexed, and should annexation fail it is not altogether im-probable that the republic of Hawai, called into existence, according to those Who are at the head of the government, for the sole purpose of bringing about annex ation, will agree to a modified monarchy with Princess Kainlani on the throne. The Queet, will be provided for, so that she may retire with dignity and maintain a espectable position among her people This is the plan that will be agreed upo by the Queen and princess, and may be brought to realization if annexistion is de-

FLOODS IN CHINA.

Thousands of Houses Inundated and a Number of Persons Killed.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.- Heavy damage according to the Oriental advices brought by the steamship Gaette. The town Valovetsu has been completely inundated About 1,700 houses are estimated to be flooded, including many public buildings A large number of destitute people are teceiving food in sheds temporarily erected for the purpose. In the Koshi district three sons were killed and two were injured by a landwide. In the Mislimi district five have been killed and two injured from a similar cause

In Fukui prefecture over 10,000-bouses re inundated and nine persons have been

America and Spain.

(From the Illustrated American.) It is against the whole policy of opson that the women of America-and the men, too-are called upon to protest Wrong is not the less wrong that the vio tim is poor and friendless.

Weyler's policy has been deliberately and specifically sustained. The death of Canovas afforded Spain an opportunity of changing her Cuban policy. administration might without disgrace have depted more humane measures. But the new ministry follows in the bloody

otateps of its predecessor. There be no change. No close observer of the course of events expected a change; but the persistence of the Spanish government in

We must therefore adapt our policy to this condition We cannot hope to provide a remedy by alleviating a symptom. Rose water will not cure the plague, nor will petitions to the Spanish government after its Cuban policy.

The women of America should now ad-

dress themselves to a harder task and face wider issue. Spain approves of Weyler's methods, therefore it is futile to protest against Isolated acts. They must petition against the policy itself. Let the women of America then petition their own government Let them appeal to the only power that can bring about a

change in that policy. Thus only can they arrest the policy of ontrage and murder for whose further con responsible.

A Startling Accusation. (From Life.)

Miss Ethel (innocently)-Why, Mr. Brown. ow sober you are tonight. The Rev. Brown (in some alarm, absent-mindedly Tonight, yes; but-recovering himself and with much dignity-have you ever seen me otherwise, Miss Ethel?

Deceitful Mr. Bryen.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Bryan, in his letter just published had to lug in the questions of employment and Wages in considering the subject of prosperity. All the goldites wanted him to do was to confine himself to the naked question of the rise in Wheat.

Blow, blow, O wind, the clouds aside

That I may see the stars! In heaven glimmers far and wide The burnished shield of Mars; And Jupiter and Venus ride The night in glittering cars!

Blow, blow, O wind, the clouds aside That I may see the stars!

Nay! God has flung his darkness wide,
And set the unyielding bars;

And Day and Night, unheeded, ride
The world in glittering cars!

— Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

MILAN INHERITS MILLIONS.

A Fortune for the Man Who Sold His Throne.

Vienna, Sept. 12.-Ex-King Milan, of Servia, has inherited the entire fortune of the late Earon Paich, amounting to many millions of florins. Faron Paich was the her of Prince Michael III, of Servia, who died in 1868 and was succeeded on the Servian throne by Prince Milan, after ward proclaimed king. New York, Sept. 12:-If any man of royal associations needs other people's

millions he is Milan, once of Servia, but more recently of any European city who gambling, questionable women and un-scrupulous men-about-town are picntiful. He has been champion spendthrift of Europe, excepting nobody. His dents ran far above 10,000,000 francs when he was on the Servian throne. He borrowed from his cabinet ministers, from his tax officials, from the princes who visited him, from the Hebrew money lenders of Berlin and Vicana. No moneyed man who once came within his reach escaped him. No seeker after crosses or stars went un decorated from his door if he had the cash with which to pay for the royal honor. Milan made his Belgrade palace a volup-tuaries and gamblers' resort. Gambling was the order of the night, as well as day gamble with, Milan would bring over the border from Vienna a company of Austro-Hungarian fair women to entertain him Once he imported a whole buffesque trope. At another time he had at his palace for a week the happy chorus; f a comic opera company. His wife, the beautiful Natalie, who had endured about every variety of shauch known to Balkan manhood, lost patience when the chorus arrived, and left the palace to Milan and his riotons crew She was a woman of ordinary Russian extraction and Halkan morality, but even so, Milan's pace hart become a triffe too uncanny for her, From the day of the chorns' arrival

dated the acute quarrel which ended in Natalic's expulsion from Servia and Milan's abdication in favor of his son. Of course, he did not abdicate free of charge. That was not his royal highn He was paid for it. He was paid for abdicating and keeping his disrepulable person out of Servia, then and for evermore. He consoled bimself with the fortune his abdication brought him by carousing in Paris, Nice and London. He gambled to his heart's content, until he was put out of a Pariscion for cheating at cards. Then he belook bimself to a dancer, who has made baself as notorious here as in five capitals abroad, and lavished the wages of his abdication on her. It was a gay season while it lasted, but when it ended Milan was again a financial ruin. At once he threatened to go back to Servia-Ris son, King Alexander, paid aim to stay Others, too, have helped per him; but not in a way to suit his extravagant tastes.

A man accustomed to chartering a whole chorus and gaming away half a in a week was not to be satisfied with a couple of isindred thousand a year Nevertheless, be patched along with it in retirement, leading such a quiet life that the gay continental world would have forgotten him, but for the broad, red strenks which he had left from Paris to 2t. Peters ourg and from Vienna to Nice.

se to it that the capitals of Europe again. turn rest in his wake, and that the scandals with which he once astounded marveling society on three continents are suc seded by others not less amazing and exensive. For he is the same old Milan; verybody in Europe who has written a paragraph about him in the last year, has

AN ELECTRIC POSSIBILITY. What a Company Organized in Chi-

cago Talks of Doing. Chicago, Sept. 12.-Through the air from Thicago to Jersey City by daylight, at the rate of 100 miles an hour, is the dres of the Trans-Continental Railway Company. which is capitalized for \$200,000,000, mos of which is already paid up, according to the president. A trust deed has been exe outed with the Equitable Trust Company as trustee, and placed on record in the reorder's office. This deed provides for the

imus of first mortgage fifty year 5 per 900, in order to start building in Jersey City. The construction of the read is to begin at once. Where and how the company is going to establish a terminal in blongo are mysteries yet to be revealed The Trans-Continental Railway Company's trust deed sets forth that the empany is engaged in constructing a cago to Jersey City. Lysander Hill is dent of the company. With regard to the construction of the road he is cretive. He will not reveal the names of the men behind the scheme nor when the day trips to Jersey City will be started

road to the east he is enthusiastic. 'The plan is feasible enough," said Mr. Hill. "We intend to build an ele-vated road eight feet high along the most feasible route. We want the bonds issued so that we can get along with the work of construction. We have several routes to select from.

"What we desire is as straight a route as possible to Jersey City."

The Truth in Small Space.

(From the New York Sun) The political situation is unchan from that of last year, and there is no prospect that it will be changed before the next national election. All voters, therefore, will have to take their positions accordingly. If they are on the side of Bryantses, they are with the Democrati party, but if they are against Bryanism, there is no alternative for them except to continue to act with the Republican party. They cannot alter facts by wishing

Human Weakness (From Truth.) Smyth- We don't hear so much about a

cap cost making a cheap man as we did a few years ago. tins-No; it has since been discov ered that a millionaire who succeeds in lying a \$10 business suit for \$6.88 wil brag about it as much as any other man

> Reposeful Motives. (From Puck.)

Mrs. Goodgirl-And, in the evening, after you are through your weary, weary ounds, and are ready to sink with faligue I suppose you retire at once for rest;

The Raven-Fed Minister. (From the Atchison Globe.)

It is always a shock to learn that a inister, who is supposed to be content o be fed like the raven, is anxious to make a change because of a better sal-A Jaundiced Land.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Two kinds of yellow fever seems a little too much for one country to barbor at the The Klobdike variety Was bad enough.

In Good Company.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) The little dogs are all barking at Rudvard Kipling's grammar. William Shakes are has often worried them the same

WOODWARD

and LOTHROP

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Business hours-8 a, m, to 6 p, m.

Concerning Autumn.

It's a pleasurable duty to tell of the styles and fashions of a new season as they come to us, particularly when they are so attractive and tasteful as at the present time. The new things are crowding in faster and faster, and every day from now on there'll be something to make the store brighter-something for your instruction, entertainment, amusement.

The New Dress Goods,

As represented by our already varied assortment, include the cleverest and latest creations of foreign and home looms. Almost as wonderful as the great assortment is the richness and the beauty of the styles. Surely looms never wrought such yards of loveliness before

Among the latest arrivals are the tashionable and charmingly beautiful

Bengaline Plaids

For women's and misses' waists and children's school frocks. Plain surface overplaided with silk in contrasting colors. Striking and gorgeous effects in the large plaids, showing three or four colors, rich light and dark hues, and the more quiet effects for those who like them. 38 inches wide.

75c the Yard.

Especial attention is called to a line of Plain Fabrics to be extensively used this fall for

Brides' Going-away Suits.

Broadcloths in a wide range fautumn shadings.

Tailor Suitings in Cheviots, scotch Mixtures, Two-toned German Tweeds and Whipcords and Coverts in new efects.

Attention is also called to

Wool Fancies,

the new line of

Including Figured Cheviots, Two-toned Mixtures, etc., in a vast variety of the new autumn colorings.

50c the Yard.

On the possibilities of the elevated electric Our Regular Weekly Sale Housekeeping

Supplies Will be held today as usual. The department is filled with exceptional offerings in Table, Bed and Toilet Linens, Blankets, Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases, etc. The following few items by way of example:

Hemstitched Huck Towels, 18x36 inches. Regularly 20c. each. 15c each, \$1.75 dozen.

Extra Fine All-linen Huck Towels, plain white damask Size 22 1-2x36 inches. An unusually good value for

25c each.

Birdeye and Damask Towels, knotted ringe, some with nancy open work. Regu-irly 75c. and \$1.00. 50c each.

Comforts, covered with best quality slik-oline, filled with soft, pure cotton, plain or applyr edge. Regularly \$2.00 and \$2.25. \$1.50 and \$1.75 each.

Down Comforts, full size, covered with the satteen, filled with odorless down; carranted not to shed the down. \$5.00 each.

11-4 White Wool Blankets - each blanket bound singly, with 2-inch white all blind-ing. An exceptional value. \$5.00 pair.

100 dozen Bib Aprous, made of double willed muslin which launders like linen.

40c each, \$4.00 dozen. Mail orders carefully filled, Becond floor.

Woodward & Lothrop.